GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1514
ANSWERED ON:26.07.2016
Solid Waste
Singh Shri Dushyant

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various types of solid wastes being generated in the country, annually;
(b) whether the Government has revised the Solid Waste management Rules and if so, the details thereof;
(c) whether Government is also targeting the integration of ragpickers from the informal sector into formal sector;
(d) if so, the details thereof; and
(e) the details of the scientific Municipal Solid Waste Disposal Mechanisms that are being practiced / proposed in the country?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

(SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE)

(a) The types of solid waste generated in the country include wet waste (bio-degradable) such as vegetable waste, food waste; dry waste (recyclable) such as paper, plastic, glass, metal, inert and debris. As per report of the Central Pollution Control Board 2014-15, 51.4 Million Tones of solid waste was generated during the previous years in the Municipal limits in the country. In general, the composition of solid waste varies with 45-50 % of wet waste, 20-25 % dry waste and about 30-35% inert and debris.

(b) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has comprehensively revised and notified Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules in April, 2016 in supersession of the Municipal Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000. These rules make it mandatory for the local authorities and Panchayats to arrange door to door collection of segregated solid waste; integrate rag pickers / informal waste collectors in solid waste management, prescribe user fee; levy fine for littering of waste; setup material recovery facilities or secondary storage facilities and provide easy access to waste pickers and recyclers for collection of segregated recyclable waste; establish waste deposition centre/s for domestic hazardous waste and ensure safe storage and transportation of the domestic hazardous waste to the hazardous waste disposal facility; transport segregated bio-degradable waste to the processing facilities like compost plant, bio-methanation plant or any such facility; phase out the use of chemical fertilizer and use compost in all parks, gardens maintained by local authority; facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities. The rules promote compost marketing, waste to energy plants and utilization of refuse derived fuel & energy generated from waste. As per these rules, the bulk generators of waste like State and Central government organizations, railways, airports, ports, defence establishments, special economic zones, important places of pilgrimage, religious & historical importance, hotels & restaurants and gated communities with built up area of five thousand square meters and above, in partnership with the local authority should ensure segregation of waste at source and channelize dry waste like paper, plastic, glass, metal etc. for recycling & reuse and utilize wet wastes from kitchen for composting or for bio-methanation.

(c) & (d) The SWM Rules, 2016 prescribe registration of waste pickers (ragpickers and kabadiwalas) and waste dealers by the local bodies, and involvement of waste pickers, self help groups engaged in waste management for door to door collection of waste and segregation of recyclable waste such as paper, plastic, metal and glass from the source of generation or from material recovery facilities.

(e) The prevalent scientific methods of solid waste disposal in the country include composting, vermi-composting, bio-methanation from biodegradable wastes and waste to energy & refused derived fuel for combustible fraction of waste.

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